1886MNRAS..46..124G

Sept. 6. Ring Micrometer. Power 60. Comet has no nucleus: not possible to observe its place with accuracy.
Sept. 9. Ring Micrometer. Comet a little brighter than on Sept. 6.
Sept. 11. Ring Micrometer. Some haze. Observations difficult. The outer and inner rings differ $1^s{\cdot}5$ and $3''$.
Sept. 13. Crossed Bar Reticule. Power 120. Clear night. Comet $3'$ diameter; no nucleus. The R.A.'s of the stars were used to determine the orientation of the reticule.

The comparisons are corrected for refraction and comet's motion.

Biela's Comet.

(*Extract from a letter to Mr. Knobel from Dr. Gill, dated Dec.* 5, 1885.)

"I have been sitting up every night to look for Biela's Comet, near ζ *Centauri* (visible only from 2 to 3.30 A.M.) We have often had fine nights since the 28th till 1 A.M., when the sky has clouded, and I have not yet seen ζ *Centauri*, much less the comet, since the 28th.

"P.S.—Since writing I have searched near ζ *Centauri* and all around in vain for Biela."

Occultation of Aldebaran, 1886, January 16. By Prof. Robert S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S.

In an interval between two falls of snow, the occultation of *Aldebaran* was observed at this place under favourable circumstances.

I observed with the "South" Equatorial of 12 inches aperture, Mr. Rambaut used the 5-inch Equatorial, while we also had the benefit of the assistance of Mr. J. H. Longford with an excellent 3-inch "Student's Equatorial," by Grubb.

Mr. Longford's time was recorded on the chronograph of the Observatory. Mr. Rambaut took the time from a controlled mean time clock with eye and ear, while I used a chronometer showing sidereal time.

The immersion appeared quite instantaneous in all three instruments.

The definition was very good at the time of both phases.

The times were

	Immersion. h m s	Emersion. h m s
Dr. Ball	7 20 44·4	8 10 31·6
Mr. Rambaut	7 20 43·0	8 10 30·9
Mr. Longford	7 20 44·9	

Dunsink Mean Time.

The Observatory, Dunsink, Co. Dublin:
1886, *Jan.* 17.

Downloaded from http://mnras.oxfordjournals.org/ at Oakland University on July 9, 2015

© Royal Astronomical Society • Provided by the NASA Astrophysics Data System

1886MNRAS..46..124G

Observations of Comets d, 1885 (Fabry), and e, 1885 (Barnard) made at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

(*Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.*)

The observations were made with the East or Sheepshanks Equatorial, aperture 6·7 inches, by taking transits over two cross-wires at right angles to each other, and each inclined 45° to the parallel of Declination.

Comet d, 1885.

Greenwich Mean Solar Time. 1885.	Observer.	☄ − ✶ R.A.	Corr. for Par. & Refract. in R.A.	☄ − ✶ N.P.D.	Corr. for Par. & Refract. in N.P.D.	No. of Comp.	Apparent R.A.	Apparent N.P.D.	Comp. Star
d h m s		m s	s	′ ″	″		h m s	° ′ ″	
Dec. 24 7 49 24	H.	+0 25·84	+0·14	− 1 35·4	−3·1	4	23 54 19·26	69 18 56·2	*a*
27 9 27 14	A.D.	−0 4·78	+0·22	−10 42·6	−3·9	3	23 50 3·68	69 17 21 6	*b*
9 36 34		−0 4·94	+0·22	− 0 15·1	−3·5	3	23 50 10·59	69 16 49·0	*c*
9 47 43		−1 3 94	+0·23	−12 44·7	−4·2	3	23 50 0·64	69 17 6·7	*d*

Comet e, 1885.

Greenwich Mean Solar Time. 1885.	Observer.	☄ − ✶ R.A.	Corr. for Par. & Refract. in R.A.	☄ − ✶ N.P.D.	Corr. for Par. & Refract. in N.P.D.	No. of Comp.	Apparent R.A.	Apparent N.P.D.	Comp. Star
Dec. 15 11 41 17	H.T.	+0 47 70	+0·08	− 3 28·5	−3·7	5	3 52 29·49	84 5 37·0	*e*
11 44 19		+0 3·46	+0·08	− 5 26·5	−3·8	4	3 52 32·44	84 5 46·8	*f*
27 10 29 50	A.D.	+0 54·39	+0·09	−11 23·8	−4·0	5	3 22 26·36	82 27 33·7	*g*

© Royal Astronomical Society • Provided by the NASA Astrophysics Data System

Downloaded from http://mnras.oxfordjournals.org/ at Oakland University on July 9, 2015